



CITY of YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year

1963



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(ALDERMAN A. KIRK)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. H. GLEW

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR W. TOWNSLEY

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Cooper	Counc. Spofforth
Ald. I. G. Wightman	„ Lacamp	„ Sunderland
Counc. Armitage	„ Oliver	„ Townsley
„ Banwell	„ Palphramand	„ Wood
„ Buckle	„ Pratt	„ Yeatman

Co-opted Members:—Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod, R. Park, Esq., Dr. J. T. Clow.

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Glew
Ald. I. G. Wightman	„ Oliver
Counc. Armitage (Chairman)	„ Sunderland
„ Banwell	„ Townsley
„ Buckle	

Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod

UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. I. G. Wightman	Counc. Townsley
Counc. Armitage	Miss F. M. Dodd
„ Glew (Chairman)	

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Ald. E. L. Keld	Counc. Oliver
Ald. I. G. Wightman	„ Pratt
Counc. Banwell	„ Spofforth
„ Cooper	„ Townsley (Chairman)
„ Fawcett	„ Wardell
„ Glew	„ Yeatman
„ Lacamp	

Dr. J. T. Clow

JOINT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE WITH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE re COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

H.C. Members	{	Counc. Glew „ Pratt „ Spofforth „ Wood	H.M.C. Members	{	Ald. E. L. Keld Mrs. H. C. DeBurgh L. L. Evans, Esq. (Chairman) B. P. Rowntree, Esq. Ald. I. B. Shaw
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SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Banwell	Counc. Spofforth
„ Cooper	„ Sunderland
„ Glew (Chairman)	„ Townsley
„ Palphramand	„ Wood
„ Pratt	„ Yeatman

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Banwell	Counc. Pratt
„ Buckle (Chairman)	„ Townsley
„ Glew	„ Wood
„ Oliver	

Dr. J. T. Clow

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

- APPOINTMENTS (A)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Glew, Counc. Townsley.
 APPOINTMENTS (B)—Ald. Wightman, Counc. Armitage, Counc. Townsley.
 APPOINTMENTS (C)—Counc. Glew, Counc. Townsley, Counc. Wood.
 APPOINTMENTS (D)—Counc. Buckle, Counc. Glew, Counc. Wood.
 APPOINTMENTS (E)—Counc. Banwell, Counc. Glew, Coun. Cooper.

JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK “A” AND TADCASTER HOSPITAL MANAGE- MENT COMMITTEE

Counc. Glew Counc. Townsley Counc. Wood

HEALTH EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE

Counc. Armitage	Counc. Pratt
„ Banwell	„ Townsley
„ Cooper (Chairman)	„ Wood
Miss F. M. Dodd, Miss F. E. R. Jewitt, Dr. A. I. MacLeod.	

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE WITH DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING AND HOUSING COMMITTEES re SLUM CLEARANCE AND HOUSING PROGRAMMES

Counc. Glew Counc. Townsley Counc. Wood

JOINT HEALTH & CHILDREN COMMITTEE re FAMILY SERVICE UNIT

Counc. Oliver
 „ Glew
 „ Townsley

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re SPASTICS CENTRE

Counc. Lacamp
 „ Glew
 Chairman of Mental
 Health Sub-Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, Welfare Committee:—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London), 9 St. Leonard's Place.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

EMILY L. SIMON, M.D., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:—

DORA HAMSHAW, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Part-time Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

ISABELLA M. B. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Consultants:—

Child Health	..	..	..	W. HENDERSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Dermatology	..	..	..	C. W. MACKENZIE, B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	N. J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.
Obstetrics	..	..	..	J. MANDER, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. J. B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.
Psychiatry	..	..	..	W. A. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.M.
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	W. H. HELM, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	N. A. LAMBERTY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health:—

W. A. HEYWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B.

School Medical Officers:—

M. C. BARNET, M.B., Ch.B.

I. M. SUTCLIFFE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:—

MISS M. SCAIFE, B.D.S.

MRS. J. D. MILLWOOD (part-time).

Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part-time):—

MISS L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:—

NORMAN HANCOCK, F.R.S.H. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector:—

L. C. BRYAN (a) (b) (c) (d)

Senior Housing Inspector:—

H. HALL (a) (b)

Senior Inspector for Food Hygiene:—

G. W. LILLEY (a) (b)

Special Inspector for Meat:—

F. WALLS (a) (b)

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:—

A. M. ALLAN (a) (b); P. D. BEADLE (a) (b); N. READ (a) (to 14.6.63);
J. BARLOW (a) (b) (to 11.8.63).

(a) = Public Health Inspector's Certificate.

(b) = Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

(c) = Certificate in Sanitary Science.

(d) = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Rodent Officer:—

M. LUND.

Veterinary Surgeon:—

G. M. SUTHERLAND, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time).

Public Analyst:—

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C. (Sheffield) (part-time).

AMBULANCE SERVICE—

*Ambulance Officer:—*L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H.H. (to 13.12.63).

R. H. HUNT (from 16.12.63).

*Control Officer:—*H. L. BASTICK.

DAY NURSERIES—

Matron, Heworth Nursery:—

MISS E. C. OTTER (i)

Matron, Cornlands Road and Crombie Avenue Nurseries

MRS. E. M. ADAMS (e) (f) (i)

Staff Nurse, Crombie Avenue Day Nursery:—

MISS C. DALTON (m)

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives:—

MISS A. W. MATHER (e) (f) (g)

Health Visitor/School Nurses:—

MISS J. F. GRETTON (*e*) (*f*) (*Senior Health Visitor*); MISS G. T. McALLISTER (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MRS. E. WILLIAMSON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MRS. F. M. PLATTS (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS A. R. GRIEVE (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS M. E. HORN (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*o*); MRS. I. ROSE (*f*) (*g*) (*h*) (*e*) (to 27.2.63); MRS. S. GRINSTEAD (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (from 17.7.63); MISS R. J. CURRAN (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS D. ROBINSON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*).

Health Visitors:—

MISS A. DUNLAVEY (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (to 15.11.63); MRS. T. NIXON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS M. CHILTON (*e*) (*f*) (*g*); MISS L. F. MOUSLEY (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (from 2.9.63).

Tuberculosis Visitor:—

MRS. D. S. COLE (*f*).

Assistant Health Visitors:—

MISS A. R. WHEATLEY (*f*); MRS. M. W. GLEDHILL (*e*) (*f*); MISS J. M. AMBLER (*e*) (*f*) (from 22.4.63); MISS G. B. SMITH (*e*) (*f*) (from 1.4.63); MRS. I. C. MANSFIELD (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (from 27.2.63).

Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work:—

MRS. C. M. DENT (part-time)

District Nurses:—

MISS J. DOUGLAS (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (*Senior District Nurse*); MRS. A. STORRS (*f*); MISS V. HARRISON (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MRS. L. HARDIE (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MR. L. W. CAROLAN (*f*) (*h*); MRS. N. TURNBULL (*f*) (*h*); MISS E. M. METCALFE (*f*) (*h*); MISS E. J. HODGSON (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (*l*); MISS N. R. BUCKTON (*f*) (*h*); MR. A. E. HESKETT (*f*) (*h*); MISS C. A. FOX (*e*) (*f*) (*h*); MISS V. J. MILES (*f*) (*h*) (to 7.4.63); MRS. A. R. FEWSON (*f*); MRS. D. M. NEWTON (*f*) (*h*); MRS. S. L. CROOKS (*f*) (*h*) (*n*); MR. S. HEPTINSTALL (*f*); MRS. M. M. SELLERS (*f*); MISS M. CLARE (*f*).

Health Welfare Officer:—

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON

Organiser of Home Helps:—

MRS. N. HAKIM (to 17.2.63); MISS M. W. SIMPSON (from 1.4.63).

Municipal Midwives:—

MISS A. HODGSON (*e*) (*f*) (*h*) (*Senior Midwife*); MRS. B. A. DRINKEL (*e*); MRS. M. C. SKELTON (*e*) (*f*); MISS M. WILSON (*e*) (*f*); MRS. H. E. WHITEHOUSE (*e*) (*k*); MRS. A. STINCHCOMBE (*e*) (*f*); MRS. M. W. GLEDHILL (*e*) (*f*); MRS. G. E. DURHAM (*e*) (*f*); MISS B. C. HOWDEN (*e*) (*f*) (to 22.9.63); MISS D. M. SHIELDS (*e*) (*f*) (to 31.10.63); MISS M. HUGHES (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*) (from 11.11.63).

School Nurses:—

MRS. S. DALTON (e) (f); Miss E. STODDART (e) (f); MRS. L. REYNOLDS (f).

Dental Surgery Assistants:—

Miss R. E. GLEW (j); Miss M. BRADLEY; MRS. M. JACOMB

Skin Clinic Nurse:—

MRS. A. BATTLE (k).

(e) = State Certified Midwife. (f) = State Registered Nurse. (g) = Health Visitors' Certificate. (h) = Queen's Nurse. (i) = Certified Nursery Nurse. (j) = Dental Certificate. (k) State Enrolled Assistant Nurse. (l) = Tuberculosis Association Certificate. (m) = N.N.E.B. Certificate. (n) = Orthopaedic Nurse's Certificate. (o) = Mental Nurse's Certificate.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—

G. A. BRADLEY

Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:—

W. J. PATTON (f) (o)
G. R. DEARLOVE (f) (o)
J. TIPLADY (f) (o)

Psychiatric Social Worker:—

Miss E. E. J. FARRAR, M.A. (to 13.10.63).

Supervisor of Junior Training Centre:—

Miss A. I. NEWSOME

Supervisor, Male Industry Group:—

J. A. GORMAN

Assistant Supervisor:—

D. LEES (to 6.10.63); S. C. GODFREY (from 21.10.63).

Supervisor, Female Industry Group:—

MRS. K. R. GORMAN

Assistant Supervisors:—

MRS. M. BESTLEY; MRS. A. LORD (f); Miss S. WREN

Clerical Staffs

(a) *Health Department*:—

Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME

Senior Clerk:—L. W. RICHMAN

Accounts Clerk:—R. A. WILKINSON

Clerks:—MRS. K. CUNNINGHAM, MRS. I. M. STEWART, MRS. J. ALMOND, Miss S. LOCKWOOD, Miss J. FUTCHER, MRS. S. PEARSON, Miss P. W. TINDILL

(b) *Ambulance Service*:—

Senior Clerk:—J. A. CROFT

Clerk:—Miss A. FISHER

(c) *Child Welfare Centre*:—

Senior Clerk:—Miss W. PREST

Clerks:—Miss S. E. WHARHIRST (to 24.2.63), MRS. J. R. SCURRAH, MRS. G. KIRK (from 15.2.63), MRS. B. MARTIN

Gale Lane Clinic:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. F. E. BOULTON

Fifth Avenue Clinic:—Clerk (part-time): MRS. D. M. AIREY

(d) *Welfare Foods Centre*:—

Clerk:—MRS. M. WAITE

Assistant:—MRS. H. THOMPSON

(e) *Mental Welfare Section*:—

Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH

Clerks:—MRS. B. A. BIGGINS, Miss M. SUTTON

(f) *Public Health Inspector's Section*:—

Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY

Clerks:—MRS. J. MITCHELL (to 27.3.63), Miss J. KILBURN, MRS. S. M. MORRIS (from 2.9.63).

(g) *School Clinic*:—

Chief Clerk:—Miss D. BLAKER

Clerks:—Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M. LONSDALE, MRS. E. E. HEDINBURGH, MRS. S. R. BERTRAM

Clinical Clerks:—Miss M. A. ROBINSON and MRS. G. ROSE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1963

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present my report for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

Vital Statistics

There was little of note in the Birth Rate, Death Rate or Maternal Mortality Rate, but the Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) and the Neonatal Death Rate (deaths during the first month of life) were higher than the average for the country. This was disturbing as these York rates had been lower than the rates for the country since 1946, except for one year—1959. It may well be that this is a chance phenomenon, but there were 7 more deaths attributed to congenital malformations than in 1962 and a further 3 attributed to pneumonia where gross congenital defects were also present, out of a total of 39. These deaths alone, would more than account for the increased rate.

The Perinatal Death Rate (deaths during the first week of life and stillbirths per 1,000 births) remained lower than the average for the country.

Clinics

There has been no slackening of demand for Infant Welfare facilities, and the number of first attendances is still increasing. The building of the Clinic and Junior Training Centre at Lidgett Grove, was unfortunately interrupted by the exceptionally severe winter of 1962-3. The anticipated completion by September, 1963, was therefore unavoidably delayed until early in 1964.

Day Nurseries

The Cornlands Road Day Nursery was not used to capacity during the first half of the year. It was accordingly decided to open a creche in one room of the nursery, where mothers might leave their children for short periods (minimum time two hours) whilst going into town shopping, visiting sick relatives, etc. The creche opened in July and has been much appreciated by the mothers of Acomb.

Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning

There was no major outbreak of infectious disease during the year. An outbreak of paratyphoid fever during April, however, with six York cases, was part of a larger outbreak with twelve known ex-city cases, thought to be due to Chinese Liquid Egg.

The press publicity given to this outbreak and consequent distress caused to bakeries in the city, was out of all proportion to the clinical severity of the cases—but if this publicity were in any way instrumental in hastening the passing of “The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963”—which were received in August,

then that publicity served a useful purpose. We were grateful for the help given by the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton, and for the willing co-operation received from traders in the City during this outbreak.

Facilities for the Deaf

The appointment of a Teacher for the Deaf by the Education Committee, and the opening of a Day Unit at the School Clinic, was a great advance in the services provided by the City for these handicapped children. The services are also available for infants and pre-school children. With the opening of a permanent class attached to Haxby Road School during 1964, the close working which has developed with the E.N.T. department of the County Hospital, and the training of our health visitors in the early detection of deafness, we are well on the way to a comprehensive service for the partially hearing in York. These children need specialist training from the earliest possible age.

Clearance Programme

The Nunnery Lane area was represented as unfit early in the year, and a Compulsory Purchase Order involving 388 houses sought. The Minister's official enquiry was held in October, and the order confirmed with only minor amendments early in 1964.

Staff

Staff changes are noted earlier in the report, but we would comment on the retirement of Mr. L. P. Sawyer from his post as Ambulance Officer in December, after 49 years' service with the Health Department. He had built up an efficient Ambulance Service and he left with our thanks and our good wishes for a long and happy retirement. We welcomed Mr. R. H. Hunt as his successor.

My thanks are tendered to all members of my staff, to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my colleagues in other departments and my professional colleagues in the City, for their continued help and interest during the year.

I am my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. B. CRANE,

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

CITY OF YORK

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 7,007.

Population (Census, 1951), 105,336.

Total population, mid 1963 (Registrar General's Estimate), 104,250.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1963) according to the rate-books, 39,174
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.6.

Rateable value (April, 1963), £3,440,919.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £14,000.

Marriages, 857. Rate per 1,000 population:—16.4 (E. & W. 14.9).

VITAL STATISTICS, 1963

(Registrar General's Figures)

	YORK	ENGLAND AND WALES (Provisional)
Live Births:—		
Number	1,768	
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude, 16.9; corrected:— ..	17.2	18.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births ..	7.6	6.8
Stillbirths:		
Number	24	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	13.4	17.2
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,792	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).. .. .	40	
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	22.6	21.1
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births ..	21.4	
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	36.7	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	16.9	14.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	14.1	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	27.3	29.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	1	
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	0.55	0.28

			TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Leg. ..	1,632	883	749	}	Birth-rate:
	{ Illeg. ..	136	63	73		Crude 16.9 per 1,000
						Corrected 17.2 per 1,000
Stillbirths	{ Leg. ..	21	18	3	}	Rate per 1,000 total births 13.4
	{ Illeg. ..	3	1	2		
Deaths	.. ..	1,390	697	693		Death rate:
						Crude 13.3 per 1,000
						Corrected 13.4 per 1,000

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (5 YEARS REVIEW)

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Net) BIRTHS	Birth- rate	Total (Net) DEATHS	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1959	104,900	1,672	15.4	1,251	12.0	422
1960	104,120	1,712	15.9	1,232	12.2	480
1961	104,570	1,792	16.5	1,294	12.7	498
1962	104,890	1,722	15.9	1,263	12.2	459
1963	104,250	1,768	17.2	1,390	13.4	378
AVERAGE	..	1,733	16.2	1,286	12.5	407

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1959-1963

		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:						
No. of deaths (YORK)	.. ..	1	—	1	1	1
Rate per 1,000 births:—						
York	.. ..	0.58	—	0.54	0.57	0.55
England and Wales	.. ..	0.38	0.39	0.33	0.35	0.28*
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:						
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	..	45	35	32	32	40
Rate per 1,000 live births:						
York	.. ..	26.9	20.4	17.1	18.6	22.6
England and Wales	.. ..	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.1*
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY	..					
York	.. ..	39.7	34.7	34.8	29.1	27.3
England and Wales	.. ..	—	—	—	—	29.3*

* Lowest on record.

* ~~Provisional figures.~~

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1962-1963
(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1962	—	—	1	0.01	1	0.01
1963	6	0.05	—	—	6	0.06
Average for 5 years ..	7	0.06	1	0.01	8	0.07

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	52	44	45	43	34	19*	26	23	33	28
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	17	17	10	7	3	4	1*	1	7
Total	65	61	62	53	41	22*	30	24	34	35

* Lowest on record.

There were 200 male and 154 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 16 male and 18 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1963.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1959-1963

Cause of Death	Years				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Tuberculosis, respiratory	13	9	10	—	6
Tuberculosis, other	1	2	1	1	—
Syphilitic disease	2	3	—	2	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	2	3	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	19	24	20	20	25
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	48	51	63	65	62
Malignant neoplasm, breast	19	21	11	13	15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	14	8	11	8	11
Other malignant lymphatic neoplasms	90	109	106	113	146
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	8	4	5	11	3
Diabetes	8	12	7	17	16
Vascular lesions of nervous system	211	163	190	168	181
Coronary disease, angina	227	251	267	251	247
Hypertension with heart disease	52	35	38	27	27
Other heart disease	175	183	156	151	145
Other circulatory diseases	45	37	48	43	60
Influenza	8	3	7	5	2
Pneumonia	69	60	92	108	146
Bronchitis	60	76	66	68	78
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	10	10	9	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	7	8	8	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	10	4	6	4	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	15	7	13	6	10
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	9	9	10	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	—	1	1	1
Congenital malformations	14	9	16	6	12
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	79	89	81	91	106
Motor vehicle accidents	6	11	16	8	14
All other accidents	29	18	27	35	31
Suicide	8	16	7	10	21
Homicide and operations of war	5	1	—	1	—
All Causes—TOTALS	1,251	1,232	1,294	1,263	1,390

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

National Health Service Act, 1946—Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 51

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

1. Infant Welfare Centres

(a)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(b)	Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—							
(i)	Under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,349
(c)	Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—							
(i)	Under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,230
(ii)	Over 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,734

2. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

All clinics are run by the Hospital Management Committee primarily for maternity hospital patients. Cases are seen as necessary for the Local Authority on an agency basis, but all ante-natal work for domiciliary cases is now undertaken by midwives and general practitioners.

(i)	Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	..	107
(ii)	Number of attendances	..	1,057

3. Infant Deaths and Stillbirths

There were 39 known deaths of infants under the age of 1 year.

Of the 39 deaths, 25 were males and 14 females. One died at home, 12 in general hospitals, and 26 in the maternity hospital.

Age at death is shown in the following table:—

Under 24 hours	1—7 days	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	4 weeks-3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	TOTAL
12	13	3	—	2	3	4	1	1	39

CAUSES OF DEATH

Prematurity 16, Congenital Malformations 10, Pneumonia 5, Inhalation Asphyxia 3, Ante-partum haemorrhage (maternal) 1, Cerebral haemorrhage 2, Toxaemia (maternal) 1, Acute Liver failure 1.

PERINATAL DEATHS

I am indebted to Dr. Simon for the following report:—

There were 49 perinatal deaths in 1963; 24 stillbirths and 25 live births (33 boys and 16 girls), which included two pairs of twins and two single twins. There were four illegitimate births and possibly a fifth (one body was found in the river Foss). 43 babies were delivered in hospital and five were born at home.

Of the 43 delivered in hospital, eight were emergency admissions for premature onset of labour. Of these, one was only 25 weeks' gestation and lived four days, three had concealed accidental haemorrhage of unknown cause, one mother had booked a hospital bed but had to be admitted as an emergency with a prolapsed cord, in two cases the baby was dead in utero, cause unknown (one was a single woman, a primipara of 42 with no ante-natal supervision), and the last case was that of an apparently healthy woman, who, suddenly, three days before delivery, developed pain on micturition and was found to have renal tuberculosis.

The suggested contributory *causes of death* were as follows:—

Toxaemia 1, Prematurity 14, A.P.H. (unknown cause) 4, Intra-cranial haemorrhage 6, Malpresentation 2, C.N.S. abnormality 6, Heart abnormalities 3, Other congenital abnormalities 2, Pneumonia 2, Anoxia (unknown cause) 5, Post-maturity 1, Prolapsed cord 1, Unknown (Police found body) 1, Placental haemorrhage 1.

PREMATURITY

The 14 deaths due to prematurity included two pairs and two single twins.

In addition to 14 deaths from prematurity there were 13 premature babies whose deaths were attributed to other causes, viz.:—

Ante-partum haemorrhage (unknown cause) 3, C.N.S. abnormalities 2 (1 hydrocephalus, 1 anencephalic), Anoxia (placental insufficiency) 2, Sub-arachnoid haemorrhage 4, Toxaemia 2.

Thus, in 28 cases prematurity was a contributory cause of death.

AGE AND PARITY OF THE MOTHER

Parity	20 & under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 & over	Total
0	3	6	2	2	—	1	14
1	—	5	3	1	2	—	11
2	—	1	2	2	1	—	6
3	—	2	1	1	2	—	6
4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
6	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
7	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
8	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
15	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	3	15	11	7	7	3	46

The age/parity distribution shows an increased perinatal mortality in women over 36 years, 11.5% compared with 6.5% in the control series (viz., mothers of surviving babies). Only 6% of the mothers under 20 had dead babies compared with 12% among the control series. (The significance of these two facts is doubtful in view of the small numbers.)

COMPARISON OF DEAD AND LIVE BABIES

Age of Mother	20 & under		21-25		26-30		31-35		36-40		41 & over	
	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%
	6	12½	33⅓	33⅓	25	29	15	17	15	9	6.5	2

The percentage of mothers in their first pregnancy with dead babies corresponded to the percentage of those with surviving babies, but in the case of para. 6 and over there is a marked increase in the percentage of mothers with dead babies.

Below is the parity distribution:—

0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8 & over	
D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%	D.%	L.%
32	33⅓	25	29.5	12	19	12	9	2	4.5	2	2.8	4	1.25	7	1	2	.8

WORK IN PREGNANCY

14 women worked in paid employment during their pregnancies in the following occupations:—

Factory Supervisor ..	..	1	(for 36 weeks)
Factory work ..	..	5	(for 17 weeks, 10-12 weeks, 5 months, 7 months, and in 1 case the duration was not stated)
Part-time telephonist ..	..	1	(for 27 weeks)
Clerical work ..	..	2	(one for 6 months and one for an unknown period)
Shop assistants ..	..	3	(one for 6 months, one for 5 months and one part-time for 4 months)
Laundry worker ..	..	1	(for 3-4 months)
Book-binder ..	..	1	(for 4 months)

The causes of death in those cases where this appeared to have been a possible connection with the mothers' work were as follows:—

Factory worker	(worked 10-12 weeks)	Prematurity, 34 weeks. Concealed accidental haemorrhage.
Factory worker	(duration not known)	Baby's death due to prematurity (mother went into labour at only 25 weeks).
Laundry worker	(worked 3-4 months)	Intra-uterine death, 36 weeks. (Baby's weight 4 lbs. 2 ozs.).

Book-binder (worked 4 months) Premature twins with sub-arachnoid haemorrhage.

Investigation into these cases did not reveal any connection between the mothers' employment and the cause of death.

SOCIAL CLASS BY FATHERS' WORK (Registrar-General's Classification)

Class	1	2	3	4	5	Unknown
Number of fathers 46	1	5	20	3	14	3
1,000	22	109	402	68	304	—
1951 Census .. 1,000	30	122	578	108	162	—

SOCIAL CLASS

Compared with the distribution in York generally, the large number of deaths in social class five is in line with the findings of other workers.

ANTE-NATAL CARE

In 12 cases the ante-natal care appeared to be inadequate, but in 6 cases this was not contributory to the cause of death, which was due to congenital abnormalities in two cases, and a prolapsed cord in one case where the patient had delayed between the onset of labour and sending for the ambulance. (She had also failed to notify her pregnancy until five months.)

A primipara of 24 reported her pregnancy at 24 weeks and attended subsequently six times. An extended breech was diagnosed. External version was carried out but again reverted, and finally she had a stillborn baby due to a cervical dystacia, an extended breech and a forceps delivery. It does not appear that earlier ante-natal supervision would have prevented this result.

Two patients received excellent ante-natal care for the last four months only, and it is unlikely that earlier supervision would have affected the final result—death from prematurity, one having also a tentorial tear.

However, in the following cases lack of adequate ante-natal care may have contributed to the cause of death:—

In two patients there was no ante-natal supervision; both were emergency admissions to hospital. In one case the baby was macerated, 6 lb. 2 oz., probably about 36 weeks—cause of death unknown, and in the other the baby was 3½ lbs., 30 weeks, and death was attributed to prematurity.

In one obese patient, who was not very co-operative, pregnancy was not diagnosed until well advanced and death was due to postmaturity.

Another woman only reported her pregnancy at seven months and lost her premature baby after a Caesarian section for toxæmia and anaemia.

A diabetic patient lived in different parts of the country during her pregnancy, and although she had ante-natal supervision this was given by many different doctors, and the lack of continuity may have contributed to the death of her baby, due to non-traumatic intra-cranial haemorrhage following a Caesarian section.

The remaining case:

A para. 7 living in poor home conditions reported her pregnancy at seven months, and about a week later was delivered of a 2 lb. 12 oz. baby, who lived only two hours. Without better home conditions it is unlikely that better ante-natal care would have saved this baby.

HOME CONDITIONS

Home conditions were unsatisfactory in 15 cases. In 8 of these ante-natal supervision was also inadequate.

Eleven homes were sub-standard, crowded, untidy, and generally showed evidence of bad management. There was often a history of mental illness, low intelligence in one or both parents, frequent pregnancies and the fathers often unemployed.

In one case where material conditions were satisfactory there was evidence of domestic strife that may have been a contributory cause of the premature labour and neonatal death, which were attributed to placental insufficiency.

In another case the baby was illegitimate and the mother moved from one friend to another; the father was unknown. Another case was that of a girl who only married late in pregnancy and lived with her widowed mother who suffered from chronic bronchitis. The girl worked until seven months and received no ante-natal supervision until late.

In the case where the baby's body was found in the river nothing is known of the history, but presumably the home conditions were unsatisfactory.

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

I am indebted to Mrs. Johnson for the following report:—

136 York Mothers gave birth to an illegitimate child in 1963, representing 7.6% of total births in York.

COMPARISON OF YORK WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

YORK			ENGLAND AND WALES	
	Illegitimate Births	% of all Live Births	Illegitimate Births	% of all Live Births
1959 ..	98	5.8	38,181	5.09
1960 ..	110	6.4	42,707	5.4
1961 ..	111	6.19	47,465	5.9
1962 ..	115	6.6	55,000	6.6
1963 ..	136*	7.6	59,048	6.8

ANALYSIS OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, 1963

103 births were registered in York or Derwent Area. 29 births were registered in other areas, mother York resident. 4 births were registered of which no information was available but shown in the Registrar-General's figures.

Infant Mortality*—5 (at ages 4 days, 5 days*, 1 week, 4 months*, and 6 months*).

(*father and mother cohabiting). Included in this figure.

Stillbirths—4 (one to an elderly mother who had no ante-natal care), 2 young unmarried girls (one of these has had one illegitimate child, 1 miscarriage, 1 still-birth), 1 divorcee.

The information given below refers only to 132 identifiable mothers:—

CONFINEMENTS

21 took place at home, 29 took place in nursing homes or hospitals in other areas, 81 took place in York hospitals and 1 in a York nursing home.

MARITAL STATUS

61 single girls, residing alone or with parents, 15 single girls residing with child's father.

40 married women, separated or divorced, living with father of child, 16 married women living alone or with relatives.

This compares with 59 single girls and 44 married women in 1961, and 67 single girls and 38 married women in 1962.

PARITY—76 SINGLE GIRLS

First illegitimate child, 60 girls; second, 8 girls; third, 2 girls; fourth, 3 girls; fifth, 3 girls.

AGE OF 76 GIRLS AT TIME OF BIRTH OF BABY (figures in brackets, 1963).

14 years one (1), 15 years one (3), 16 years two (2), 17 years twelve (8), 18 years twenty-one (16), 19 years five (12), 20 years nine (2), 21/30 years fourteen (24), 31/40 years four (8).

ADMISSION TO MOTHER AND BABY HOMES—29

Sutton House, Hull, 7; St. Margaret's Catholic Home, Leeds, 3; Salvation Army Home, Leeds, 10; St. Monica's, Harrogate, 4; Heworth Moor House, York, 2; Browning House, Leeds, 2; St. Monica, Kendal, 1.

ADOPTIONS—40

33 York babies were placed by York Adoption Society, 2 York children placed by Catholic Adoption Society, 4 by Private Adoption and one by Church of England Children Society.

FOSTER PARENTS—6 babies placed temporarily prior to adoption.

We are very grateful for the help given in this way by some of our qualified nursery staff, now with their own homes and children.

RESIDENTIAL HOMES

Church of England—4 girls making contributions through the Welfare Officer towards the maintenance of child in residential care.

Dr. Barnardo's—2.

Dr. Barnardo's Auxiliary Boarding Out Scheme make regular monthly allowances through the Welfare Officer to 11 children, aged between 11 and 3 years. This is an excellent scheme and means regular contact with the mother for many years.

PUTATIVE FATHERS INTERVIEWED—60

Putative fathers who admitted paternity—18.

Private arrangements for payment toward expenses in Mother and Baby Home—18.

AFFILIATION ORDERS—13

NEW CASES

120 new cases were referred during the year. Of these, 4 married before the birth of the child.

ST. HILDA'S TRUST

The Trust makes an annual grant, usually of £20, which is to be spent on rehabilitation of women in difficulty and has proved invaluable over the years in helping to provide necessities where a mother keeps her baby, or for emergencies.

EQUIPMENT

Many prams, cots, chairs, playpens, furniture and clothing have been given by interested residents of the City to help in the work of the Health Department with the less fortunate residents of the City.

ACCOMMODATION

We are grateful to many kind citizens of York for their help in offering accommodation and help to homeless unmarried mothers.

5. Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44)

In 1963, 157 babies were cared for by the premature baby nurse. 115 of these were premature, and 42 were babies over 5½ lbs. at birth, but having difficulties with feeding or weight gain.

94 premature babies were referred from the Maternity Hospital, 14 by district midwives and 7 by health visitors.

Of the babies with feeding difficulties, 25 were referred by the Maternity Hospital, 11 by midwives and 10 by health visitors.

The number of premature births notified during 1963 was 149 (including 14 stillbirths).

Total number of Premature Live-births who were born:—

(i) at home or in a nursing home	..	..	..	..	26
(ii) in hospital	..	..	..	..	109

The number of those born at home or in a nursing home:—

(i) who were nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home..	26
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. .
(iii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. . 24

Born in hospital:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	.. .. . 9
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	.. .. . 95

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home based on the Ministry of Health's classification:—

2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	..	..					19
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	..					29
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	..	..					46
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	..	..					5

6. Day Nurseries

The Council owns two 45 place purpose built nurseries and one 10 place nursery for toddlers in two adapted Council houses.

HEWORTH DAY NURSERY

The numbers on the register have varied during the year from 39 in February to 52 in August; there was a sharp drop in September to 46, when children started school.

The average attendances per month varied from 53% in August, to 81% in October.

In January and February seven children had diarrhoea, including two with dysentery, seven had measles and one had chicken-pox. Amongst the staff and children there was a heavy incidence of upper respiratory infections and other minor ailments, with absence of staff until May. Less severe upper respiratory infections continued throughout the summer. In September one child had mumps; then followed a period with minimal illness among the children and staff until a measles epidemic caused 15 cases amongst the children in November and December.

Visitors included house-parent students for York, London and Bradford, pupil nurses from St. Mary's and a student of health and welfare from the Sudan.

ACOMB DAY NURSERY

Numbers on the register have varied between 38 and 50 and attendances between 52% and 73.5%.

There has been no general outbreak of infection but respiratory infections were prevalent among the children throughout the year. The epidemic of Sonne dysentery in the last few weeks of 1962 did not reappear after the Christmas holiday, and no cases occurred during the year, but there were cases of mild gastro-intestinal upset, two in June, one in September and four in October. There was one case of measles in February, and another in December; this latter child also had mumps, and there was another case of mumps in December. One child had chicken-pox in June and another mild rheumatic pains in the legs.

Minor ailments and accidents accounted for a steady absenteeism among the staff and rarely is the full complement of nursing and domestic staff present.

THE CRECHE

In the early part of 1963 registrations for the Acomb Nursery were low, and the Committee therefore decided to start a Creche where children of toddlers age group could be left for short periods of not less than two hours at a cost of 1/-d. per hour; also 1/-d. for dinner and 6d. for tea. It was planned to use a separate room for this purpose but almost immediately the Creche was established the number of full time day nursery children increased and no special accommodation could be reserved for the Creche.

In six months it has been used by 24 children on 162 occasions for a total of 618 hours as follows:—

In July three children attended for 16 periods amounting to 40 hours.

In August five children attended for nine periods amounting to 27 hours.

In September ten children attended for 33 periods amounting to 164 hours.

In October six children attended for 30 periods amounting to 132 hours.

In November nine children attended for 52 periods amounting to 186 hours.

In December nine children attended for 22 periods amounting to 69 hours.

Some of the reasons given by mothers for using the Creche are:—

To play with other children, backward with speech, mother wants to go shopping, mother had to go to hospital, to get used to other children before going to school, parents on holiday in York and mothers doing part-time work—teacher and nurse.

It would thus appear that the Creche is fulfilling a need in nursery service and child care, which at present can easily be undertaken without in any way impairing the usual care and supervision of the children attending the day nursery. So far no major difficulty has been encountered.

CROMBIE AVENUE DAY NURSERY

For the first time since its establishment in 1961 the number of toddlers on the register fell below the full complement of ten in September, November and December.

Attendances were good except in January when the average weekly attendance was 58.3% and in August the average weekly attendance was 50%.

Attendance	No. of places		No. on Register at 31st December		Average daily attendances	
	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Cornlands Road	15	30	10	40	6	22
Crombie Avenue	—	10	—	6	—	8
Heworth	15	30	14	33	10	21

7. Maternal Deaths

There was one maternal death during the year, the cause of death being certified as hepato renal failure due to eclampsia.

8. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children (Residential)

This includes voluntary homes and homes administered by the Local Authority Children Committee.

THE GLEN (Residential Nursery)

The number of children in the nursery in 1963 has fallen, stabilising at about 17; and there has been a similar decrease of admissions and discharges. There has been no major illness; mild respiratory infections were prevalent throughout the year, with maximum incidence in the winter months. In February and April five and eight children respectively had transient mild gastro-intestinal symptoms.

Three boys were admitted in the year from different homes all showing acute signs of unsatisfactory care.

ST. HILDA’S GARTH

The numbers of children in the home and admission and discharge rates have been essentially similar to those of last year. Respiratory infections have been prevalent throughout the year and include four children with five attacks of tonsillitis in January, May, July and September.

One child was acutely ill with jaundice in January, and there was an outbreak of chicken-pox in February and March, affecting seven children. The first case was transferred to hospital for eight days but returned owing to shortage of beds. All cases were uncomplicated. In June five children had diarrhoea and were sent to hospital. Sonne dysentery was confirmed in four of them. There were four cases of measles in July and August, and a fifth case occurred three weeks later in September. They were all mild and made uncomplicated recoveries. Two children each sustained injuries to one eye. In one case a puncture wound of the conjunctiva and in the other the eyelid was torn; both were treated in hospital and made complete satisfactory recoveries.

The Glen				St. Hilda’s			Danebury Drive No. of children 12	Feversham Cres. No. of children 12	Nursery Drive No. of children 9	Kingsway North No. of children 9
Month	Drs. Visits	No. of Child- ren	No. of admis- sions	Drs. Visits	No. of Child- ren	No. of admis- sions	Drs. Visits	Drs. Visits	Drs. Visits	Drs. Visits
January ..	5	19	—	6	20	5	—	—	—	3
February ..	5	18	6	17	25	9	3	—	—	4
March ..	3	17	1	6	22	—	1	—	2	—
April ..	4	18	1	11	26	8	—	—	—	—
May ..	—	17	1	5	23	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	1	18	1	4	19	2	—	—	—	—
July } ..	14	14	1	14	18	8	—	—	—	—
August }		16	3		22	6				
September ..	4	16	7	12	25	5	—	—	—	—
October ..	11	17	6	9	27	4	—	—	—	2
November ..	10	16	5	6	27	1	—	—	3	—
December ..	—	17	2	7	25	1	—	1	—	2
TOTAL ..	57			97			4	1	5	11

THE FAMILY GROUP HOMES

The children in these homes remain as usual very well. Two children with chronic suppurative otitis media, each had only once a recurrence of symptoms. On the rare occasions when a doctor was consulted it was usually for injuries—a lacerated finger, a pulled ligament in the leg, a fracture of the left wrist, and a sprained ankle. Three children at Danebury Drive have had persistent plantar warts and prolonged treatment at the City Hospital.

Only occasional attacks of upper respiratory infection, including three children with tonsillitis and two with 'flu, occurred during the year.

- (a) YORK DIOCESAN MOTHER AND BABY HOME, HEWORTH MOOR HOUSE, YORK
Accommodation: 15 Beds. 10 Cots.

On 1st January, 1963, 6 girls and 5 babies were resident. 54 unmarried girls were admitted during the year, their ages ranging from 15 years to 36 years, but most of them were in the 16—19 age group. Of 48 babies born during the year, 11 were taken home by the mother, one went to a Church of England Children's Home, two went to foster mothers (these three to be reclaimed later, if possible); 28 were placed for adoption. In addition to these, of the 5 babies in the Home on 1st January, 1963, two went home with their mothers and three were placed for adoption. The girls have received ante-natal care as in previous years, and have been taught mothercraft on their return from hospital. They have also been given more opportunities for handicrafts, and an attempt has been made to give them a little insight into house management. Weekly needlework classes have been held, tuition being given by a teacher kindly supplied by York Education Authority.

The health of the girls has been good.
Resident on 31st December, 1963, 13 girls and six babies.

- (b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY
and ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT
(No change from 1962 Report)
- (c) CHILDREN COMMITTEE HOMES
(See Annual Report of Children Officer).

9. Dental Treatment

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. Graham Turner, and the Dental Surgeon, Miss Ritchie, give one half-day per month and four half-days per fortnight respectively to Maternity and Child Welfare work. The following is a summary of the work performed:—

Number of Cases:—

	Number of persons examined during the year (1)	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year (2)	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year * (3)
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	1,398	405	149
2. Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	147	86	90

* If a patient has more than one course of treatment during the year, each course is counted.

Dental Treatment Provided:—

	Scalings and gum treat- ment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treat- ment	Crowns and inlays	Extrac- tions	General anaes- thetics	Dentures provided		Radio- graphs
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Full upper or lower (7)	Partial upper or lower (8)	(9)
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	85	342	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
2. Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental ser- vice	—	172	37	—	29	18	—	—	—

10. Family Service Unit

The Unit is under the direction of a Voluntary Committee on which there is adequate Local Authority representation. Staff consists of a case work organiser and 2 field workers. Grants are made to the Unit by the Health, Children and Welfare Committees. The work of the Unit has been handicapped by staff shortage and changes.

Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee

Regular monthly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee have continued to be held during the year. The Medical Officer of Health has been Chairman and representatives attended from statutory and voluntary social services concerned in the care of children.

The 1962 figures are given in brackets throughout this report, for comparison.

During 1963, 38 (28) cases, 19 (16) of which were new ones, have been discussed by the Committee.

Of these:—

33 (13) cases showed sufficient improvement to be left to the attention of the social worker who would raise the case with the Committee again if necessary.

8 (3) families were taken into care. 3 cases involved more than one child but in each of the other 5 cases only one child was concerned. In two cases the children were able to go home each week-end. Another family was taken into care temporarily during the mother's confinement period.

4 (15) cases were still under discussion at the end of the year.

9 (3) cases on the register were rehoused by the Housing Department during the year. In addition, 2 families already living in council property were allowed to make an exchange to more suitable accommodation or to be near relatives who would help with domestic problems.

Of the 38 (28) cases discussed during the year 8 (12) were Family Service Unit cases.

A detailed casepaper has been kept for each family and is available at the Health Department for any member requiring information.

During the summer months the Women's Voluntary Services operated a Hospitality Holiday Scheme, for children from poor families. 14 children benefited from the scheme and they all returned happy, and looking well.

11. Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1963 sales of National Dried Milk and Orange Juice increased. This could be due to larger attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics. The fall in uptake of vitamin tablets and cod liver oil since 1961 is serious however, in that it may reflect inadequate uptake by expectant mothers.

<i>Sales</i>	1961	1962	1963
National dried milk ..	35,883	33,058	34,692
Orange juice	38,855	23,598	25,667
Cod liver oil	4,447	2,340	2,087
Vitamin tablets ..	6,352	4,156	4,168

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The authority employ ten domiciliary midwives including two specially trained for work with the premature baby. Eight are recognised for the training of pupil midwives for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

*Domiciliary
Midwives*

Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority:—

(i)	Employed by the Council ..	9
(ii)	In private practice	8
		—
		17
		—

*Domiciliary Cases in
Cases Institutions Totals*

Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives:—

(i)	Employed by the Council:—			
	As Midwives	562	—	562
	As Maternity Nurses ..	—	—	—
(ii)	In private practice:—			
	As Midwives	—	—	—
	As Maternity Nurses ..	—	8	8
		—	—	—
	Totals:—As Midwives	562	—	562
	As Maternity Nurses	—	8	8
		—	—	—

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, was 32.2% to 67.8%. 53.5% of patients confined at home received pethidine and 83.4% trilene analgesia.

The number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife for domiciliary cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service was 23.

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the Superintendent Nursing Officer and the Senior Midwife.

Pupil Midwives

York is recognised as a training school for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Pupils spend three months in hospital and three months on district with the Authority's midwives.

50 Bootham is rented to the Hospital Management Committee as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for 10 pupils and 2 resident staff. Seventy-four pupils were trained during the year.

Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

A total of 677 expectant mothers made 3,429 attendances at these classes during the year.

York Maternity Hospital

I am indebted to the Secretary of the York "A" Hospital Management Committee for the following statistics relating to the Maternity Hospital:—

1.	Number of beds, viz.:—						
	Lying-in Beds	..	..	..	..	78	112
	Ante-natal Treatment Beds	..	..	..	..	20	
	Premature Infant Cots	..	..	..	..	14	
2.	Number of admissions:—						
	(a) York	..	..	..	..	1,720	3,110
	(b) Other Areas	..	..	..	..	1,390	
3.	Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment						658
4.	Average duration of stay—Number of days						10.29
5.	Number of cases delivered by:—						
	(a) Midwives—	(i) York Cases	..	..	..	1,040	2,179
		(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	802	
	(b) Doctors—	(i) York Cases	..	..	..	178	
		(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	159	
	(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—						
	Mothers and Babies		..	..	..	39	63
	Babies only		..	..	..	24	

6.	Number of Live Births	..	..	..	..	2,131
7.	Number of Still-births	..	..	..	..	48
8.	Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	..				NIL
9.	Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge	..				1,016
10.	Number of Maternal Deaths:—					
	(i) York Area	..	..	..	..	NIL
	(ii) Other Areas	..	..	..	..	NIL
11.	Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth	..				53
12.	Number of Pupils trained during 1962	..	..			74
13.	Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board	..	..	..	..	61
14.	Number successful	..	..	..	..	57

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

(a)	Number of Officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
(b)	Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—							
	(i) To Expectant Mothers—							
	First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	411
	Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
	(ii) To Children under one year of age—							
	First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,768
	Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,482
(iii)	To Children between the ages of one and five years	..						14,177
(iv)	Tuberculous Patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,411
(v)	Infectious cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
(vi)	Aged Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	557
(vii)	Convalescent cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
(viii)	Homes for the Aged	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
(ix)	Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
(x)	Adoptions	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
(xi)	Visits following discharge from Isolation Hospital	..						56
(xii)	Hospital follow-ups	..	..	..	..	..	..	606
(xiii)	Gastric follow-up	..	..	..	..	..	..	366
(xiv)	Diabetic cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	670
(xv)	Hospital special visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
(xvi)	Asthmatics (allergy)	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
(xvii)	Visits re Peptic Research	..	..	..	..	..	..	364

Arrangements for training health visitors, clinics and parents clubs run by general practitioners, gastric, diabetic, cardiac and tuberculosis work, remain as described in the Report for 1959.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The following table shows work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service during the year:—

Number of nurses employed	..	..	17	(14 Queen's trained)
New cases attended	..	..	1,509	(1,614)
Cases discharged	..	..	1,509	(1,614)
Visits paid	..	..	51,335	(51,586)

Analysis of cases:—

Referred by—

(a) General Practitioners	..	..	1,128	(1,222)
(b) Hospitals	..	..	332	(310)
(c) Applied direct	..	..	24	(24)
(d) Other Agencies	..	..	25	(58)

Analysis of visits—

Medical	..	..	..	..	39,195	(39,210)
Surgical	..	..	..	..	8,487	(9,418)
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	—	(—)
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	3,408	(2,767)
Maternal Complications	..	..	..	..	185	(79)
Others	..	..	..	..	60	(112)
					51,335	(51,586)

(Figures in brackets refer to previous year).

Of the 1,509 new cases attended, 91 were children under 15 years of age. Of this total 63 were children under 5 years.

Of the 91 children attended, 22 were for the administration of injections, 51 of the under fives were follow-up visits after circumcision.

This service, and the associated equipment loan service has continued to operate without major changes during the year.

York is approved and registered by the Minister of Health as a District Nurse Training Centre for the Queen's Institute Practical Training.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A total of 2,189 children were immunised, 151 receiving combined injections against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. 1,539 children received combined injections against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus.

	1963		1962	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners
Total immunised against Diphtheria				
Born 1959-63				
Born 1963				
Children receiving combined DPP				
Children receiving combined DPP and Tetanus				
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only				
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus				
Tetanus only				
TOTALS ..				

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Number of children at 31st December, 1963, who had completed a course of Immunisation during the year:—

	Children Born in Years				TOTAL
	Born 1963	Born 1959-62	Born 1954-58	Born 1949-53	
(A) Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1963	506	667	27	3	1,203
(B) Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1963	8	335	397	16	756

Vaccination

Of the 343 vaccinations during the year, 249 were notified by general practitioners and 94 from the Authority clinics.

B.C.G. Vaccination

There were 100 children vaccinated under the Contact Scheme, and 1,217 under the School Children Scheme.

School Children Scheme

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school-leavers, started in 1955, was continued in both maintained and independent schools.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of parents or guardians of 13 year old school children circularised	2,130
Number of parental consents received	1,558
Consent rate	73%
Number of children Mantoux tested	1,435
Number of children not Mantoux tested:—	
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	105
(2) Left the District	8
(3) Parental consent withdrawn	5
(4) Excluded for Medical reasons	5
	— 123
Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test	218
Percentage	15%
Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test	1,217
Percentage	85%
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated	1,217
Number of children vaccinated who showed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later	1,217
Number of children (included in above figures) who belong to non-maintained schools	150
Susceptibility-rate	85%

Of the 218 children who were Mantoux positive, 200 subsequently attended for examination at the City Hospital, and of these none showed any evidence of abnormality.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Number of children of all ages given a course of Salk vaccine	4
Number of children of all ages given a course of Sabin vaccine	1,563
Number of children between 5 and 11 years who had a reinforcing 4th dose	4,448

Yellow Fever Immunisation

Immunisation is by appointment at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place, and there is a charge of 10s. 6d. per patient. During the year 457 persons have been immunised, of whom 261 were service personnel, and 196 civilians.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

I am indebted to my Ambulance Officer (Mr. R. H. Hunt) for the following report:—

Patients and other persons carried, with miles travelled, again show a rise, and stabilisation has not yet been reached.

The average miles per patient remained fairly constant at 2.46 against 2.5 in 1962.

It is distressing to note the gradual annual rise in road accident figures from 149 in 1949 to 625 in 1963. These accidents at one time came only with one person involved but now as many as 6 victims are dealt with, each with varying injuries. Although the daily operations are pre-planned a number of consecutive emergency calls completely disrupt all arrangements often taxing our resources to the full, and only by good appraisal of the situation and the judicious use of the R/T system during these times can a high standard of service be given to the patients.

We wish to record our appreciation of the reciprocal co-operation between the County and City Services during the year.

A summary showing the number and types of patients conveyed and the mileage travelled during 1963 are shown in the following tables:—

Patients and other Persons Conveyed, with Miles Travelled

			Persons	Miles
1949	..	..	31,337	140,074
1959	..	..	58,275	157,636
1962	..	..	64,537	161,796
1963	..	..	68,122	167,946

Persons Carried and Mileage, 1963

				Persons carried	Miles travelled
Patients under Section 27	..	..	..	39,831	144,504
Work for Hospital Management Committee:					
(a) Analgesia apparatus	..	..	..	—	140
(b) Personal transfers, etc.	..	..	..	191	283
Midwives	..	..	..	399	1,925
Pupils to and from Occupation Centre	..	..	..	27,646	18,458
Pupils, School for the Deaf, Doncaster (Education Committee)	..	..	..	27	393
Children to and from holiday (Children Committee)	..	..	..	28	177
Abortive and service journeys	..	..	..	—	2,066

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED

	1963	1962
Accident or other Emergency:		
Road Accident	625	533
Home accident	128	156
Industrial accident	87	98
Other accident	465	348
Acute illness	517	422
Emergency maternity	1	7
	<hr/> 1,823	<hr/> 1,564
Others:		
General illness	3,605	3,605
Maternity	650	593
Tuberculosis	36	37
Other infectious disease	147	174
Mental	196	128
Inter-hospital transfer	2,678	2,449
Hospital discharge	1,791	2,038
Out-patient attendance	28,905	26,354
	<hr/> 38,008	<hr/> 36,942

Financial responsibility for mileage was allocated as follows:—

York C.B.C.	138,797
Other Ambulance Services ..	5,707

Journeys of 100 Miles and Over

- (a) By road:—
Aylesbury, Bucks. (2), Humberstone, Leics.
- (b) By rail:—
Gloucester, London (5), Lowestoft, Southport, Tynemouth.

Emergency (“999”) Telephone System

1,324 such calls were received during the year, compared with 1,237 in 1962.

Compulsory Removal to Hospital

One patient, suffering from chronic disease, who was unable to devote to herself and was not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, was removed to hospital on a Magistrates’ Order under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Fleet

As at 31st December—15 vehicles standardised on Bedford chassis:—

28 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1962	4
15 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1962	4
15 h.p. dual purpose, with emergency stretcher, 1953, 1961, 1963(2)	4
28 h.p. personnel carriers, 1954, 1959	2
15 h.p. saloon car, 1960	1
	<hr/> 15

Staff

The establishment during the year was increased by one Driver/Attendant, viz.:—

Administrative: Ambulance Officer and 2 clerks.

Operational: Control Officer, 4 shift leaders and 32 driver/attendants.

Total 40.

Sickness of the operational staff involved a loss of 448 working days as against $120\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous year; leave taking amounted to $611\frac{1}{2}$ working days against $613\frac{1}{2}$; and overtime worked totalled $1,738\frac{1}{4}$ hours against $932\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1962.

Civil Defence Ambulance and First Aid Section

The Civil Defence Officer has kindly furnished the following information:—

Number of volunteers on register at 1st January, 1963 122

Number of volunteers on register at 31st December, 1963 101

TRAINING RECORD (1st August, 1963—31st May, 1964).

			<i>No. of Volunteers</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Total Hours</i>
1.	Ambulance Section Training	..	37	144	1,450
2.	First Aid (Long Course)		49	22	724
3.	First Aid (Practical)	.. ..	24	42	484
4.	Driving Instruction	.. ..	2	—	69
5.	Driving Practice	.. ..	9	—	10

Two members took Driving Test—Both passed.

The Civil Defence Corps is still in process of reorganisation and this is having the effect of temporarily reducing the numbers but considerably increasing the efficiency of members.

The above Civil Defence Report is for ten months and not twelve as in previous returns.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, and at the City Hospital.

The number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors during the year was 1,555.

During the year 1963, 1,325 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 74 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 18 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Twelve of the 354 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

New Cases and Mortality

There were four new cases under the age of 5, six between 15 and 25, five between 25 and 35, six between 35 and 45 and nine over this age. There were six deaths from respiratory tuberculosis.

Of 148 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 79 were York cases.

Open Cases in the Community

Figures are supplied quarterly by the Chest Clinic of cases at home with positive sputum. There were three such cases at the end of the year and these cases are closely supervised.

The after-care work, apart from the routine work of the tuberculosis health visitor, is delegated to the York Chest and Heart Association. The following is a precis of their 49th Annual Report:—

It is our desire to help anyone suffering from the many forms of chest or heart complaint who is in real need. Doctors and health visitors are again invited to make application through the Medical Officer of Health for help for any such cases of whom they know.

Help during the year has been given by the provision of clothing, financial help towards convalescence, removal expenses, T.V. licence for a house-bound bronchitic, etc. The number of requests received, however, has been small.

The Annual General Meeting was addressed by Dr. G. H. Templeman, Medical Superintendent and Consultant Chest Physician, Killingbeck Hospital on the latest developments in heart surgery and trends in hospital administration.

We wish to record our thanks to the many friends who have given so generously of their time, or in cash, or kind, over the year.

(b) CANCER RELIEF

The following is an extract from the Report of Mrs. N. Farrow on her work for the National Society for Cancer Relief in York:—

The work of the National Society for Cancer Relief in York and District was maintained during 1963. Besides regular weekly grants (mostly for extra nourishment) patients had special grants for such things as clothes, bedding and coal and one patient had a grant of £16. 0. 0. for a carpet for his new bungalow. I was also able to get second-hand clothing, for some patients and their relatives, from the York Women's Voluntary Service. The Red Cross are most helpful in lending such things as wheel-chairs and commodes.

The work of the National Society for Cancer Relief in York receives great encouragement from Dr. C. B. Crane, York's Medical Officer of Health. We also thank Mrs. Johnson, Welfare Officer, who arranges holidays for some of our patients, the Almoners of all the local hospitals and the doctors and surgeons who co-operate so readily.

(c) HEALTH EDUCATION

It is difficult in retrospect to measure and compare effort and result. One feels heartened by the increasing awareness of the staff of the important part teaching plays in the performance of their duties. This awareness has been encouraged during the year by in-service training courses on Cancer Education and on Fluoridation of Water and Dental Health run by the Central Council for

Health Education. Apart from the value of the subject matter, the demonstration of different teaching methods proved most valuable. The course was attended by local authority staff, representatives from the hospitals, Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade and other bodies.

In child welfare work the interest fostered by mothercraft classes (16 classes a week are held) and by domiciliary teaching can to some extent be measured by the increasing attendances at child welfare clinics and the widening range of questions asked by mothers during consultations. There is a case for health department staff participating in health education in schools, but this view is not shared by all head teachers who consider that their own staff should undertake this work in its entirety. During this year's "anti-smoking" drive, the mobile unit supplied by the Central Council for Health Education visited a number of secondary modern schools; the head teachers concerned were afterwards unanimous on the value of this form of teaching brought to the school from an outside source. A number of other schools have since made use of our services and this co-operation is increasing.

An anti-smoking clinic has been started for patients who wish to stop smoking and who have been referred by their doctors for help.

During the year help has been given to students both from teachers training colleges and from hospitals. Posters and leaflets have been provided, and a number of talks given and visits of instruction arranged. A course of lectures was given to Home Office "Houseparents' Course" students. In addition, talks have been given to women's institutes, church groups, blind students and parent-teacher groups.

Health education relating to teenage sex problems shows little advance. One feels that the didactic approach is not the right one and that this problem should properly be dealt with by the provision of better facilities for the use of leisure and the improvement of child-parent relationships. Unfortunately, the problem parent is often a particularly inaccessible individual.

(d) **CHIROPODY**

The administration and financing of a chiropody service became the responsibility of the Local Authority from April, 1960, but the continued interest and financial help of the Purey Cust Nursing Fund Committee is gratefully acknowledged.

Clinics are held on five afternoons per week at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place, and 8 patients are treated at each session of three hours.

Total number of cases on Register (compared with					
994 in 1962)	..	..	..	..	1,076
Number of Sessions	..	..	..	..	233
Number of Treatments	..	..	..	..	1,685
Number of patients conveyed by ambulance	..				25

DOMESTIC HELPS

(Section 29)

The Home Help Service is still in great demand and is much appreciated.

The amount of sickness among home helps throughout the year was high, there being an increase of 30% over last year. This meant that the service at

times was drastically cut and limited to the most essential cases. Householders were very patient and understanding, and co-operated extremely well. The home helps worked loyally under the strain, extending their hours and energies in efforts to serve as many cases as possible.

The laundry service now covers 80 households, and is greatly appreciated.

At 31st December, 1963, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Part-Time Home Helps	..	..	62
Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	..		39
T.B. Home Helps (included in above 2)			—
Sitters-up	..	..	1
Sitters-in	..	..	1
			—
TOTAL	..		103
			—

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	..	..	..	..	61
General cases (including care of the aged)					857
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2
Others	..	..	..	..	74
					—
TOTAL	..				994 (971)*
					—

Of these, 457 were new cases, compared with 479 in 1962.

* 1962 figure.

CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

I am indebted to my Welfare Officer, Mrs. Johnson, for the following report:—

274 medical certificates were received from general practitioners of whom 181 were women, 74 men and 19 children.

104 patients were sent to convalescent homes through Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 93 were sent through Dispensary Funds, 15 through Purey Cust Funds and 6 recommendations were not approved. 44 patients cancelled or postponed arrangements. 12 patients were eligible for convalescence through other schemes.

The age distribution was:—

0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	6	18	8	31	47	61	69	17	1

Convalescent Homes

The younger adults were sent to St. Annes-on-Sea, Harrogate, Scarborough and Morecambe, and the older patients to Bridlington and Withernsea. The physically handicapped patients were sent to the Cheshire Home at Alne Hall, or to the British Red Cross Home at Bridlington.

Children

19 children had a convalescent holiday through the scheme. One went to a Children's Convalescent Home at Colwyn Bay, 7 accompanied their mothers for holidays by the sea after receiving grants from Dispensary Funds, and 11 accompanied their mothers to convalescent homes.

During the summer months the Women's Voluntary Services operated a Hospitality Holiday Scheme, for children from poor families. We sent away 14 children, through this scheme, and they all returned happy, and looking well.

Most of the children suffered from general debility and malnutrition and came from families with problems.

Voluntary Funds

Very generous grants were received from the Dispensary and Purey Cust Funds for which we express our thanks. They provide an excellent service for those who are not eligible under the Local Authority scheme and are often the least fortunate residents of the city.

The majority of patients who were sent away derived real benefit both mentally and physically from the change, but there are a few who prove difficult and the utmost patience is required to sort out their problems.

Many of the aged and handicapped patients had several very severe complaints, but improvement in their condition was notable on their return, particularly from the small nursing homes at Withernsea, where the good food, warmth and kindness of the matrons is greatly appreciated.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
(Section 51)

1. Administration

There has been no change since the previous report, a joint hospital, local authority service still obtaining. We have, however, been handicapped to some extent by shortage of psychiatric social workers.

2. Account of work undertaken in the community

The following table gives an analysis of work undertaken by the service, and sources of referral:—

Source of Referral	Work undertaken			
	Social Investiga- tion only	Active Social Work	Social Investigation and Active Social Work	Total
Hospital	38	88	7	133
Out-patients and Day Hospital ..	18	28	7	53
Family Doctor ..	1	2	0	3
Social Worker ..	2	5	0	7
Self	0	2	1	3
Total Referrals ..	59	125	15	199

Social Club

The Social Club continued to meet each Thursday evening at 24 St. Saviourgate until July. The Club was unfortunately suspended during the Winter, as there was no psychiatric social worker on the staff.

Case Conferences

Weekly case conferences have continued to be held at Bootham Park and Naburn Hospitals alternately, and these together with goodwill between hospital and local authority officers have continued to be the two main pillars supporting our successful joint service.

ADMISSIONS OF YORK CASES TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

HOSPITAL	INFORMAL ADMISSIONS		COMPULSORY ADMISSIONS (M.H.A. 1959)			
			SHORT ORDERS Sec. 25; 29		Section 26	
			1962	1963	1962	1963
NABURN AND BOOTHAM PARK HOSPITAL	422	506	81	102	8	10
THE RETREAT ..	2	0	4	2	2	3
CLIFTON	6	9	4	12	0	0

Mental Subnormality

- (i) 24 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959, the same number as in 1962. Of these 19 were reported by the Local Education Authority and 5 were referred by other sources. One was admitted to Whixley Hospital and the remainder placed under supervision.
- (ii) A total of 7 cases are awaiting admission to hospital care, 3 severely subnormal and 4 subnormal.
- (iii) Certificates of exception from payment of National Insurance were obtained in all appropriate cases.

Training

- (a) JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE. The number of pupils on the register at December, 1963, was 52, including 5 North Riding, 1 East Riding and 3 West Riding children. The completion of the new centre at Lidgett Grove was unfortunately delayed by the exceptionally hard winter of 1962-63. Transfer was arranged however for February, 1964.
- (b) MALE INDUSTRY GROUP. There were 29 boys attending the Centre at the end of December, 1963, including 5 boys from the North Riding, 5 from the East Riding and 2 from the West Riding.
- (c) FEMALE INDUSTRY GROUP. There were 22 girls attending the Female Industry Group, including 3 from the North Riding and one from the West Riding.

- (d) **LAUNDRY.** There were 7 girls working under the supervision of the laundress at the end of the year. Six of these were York girls and one from the West Riding. There is no shortage of work for either the male or female industry group.
- ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.** Five cases were admitted to Hospital during 1963, four males and one female aged between 9 and 17. Three were admitted to Claypenny and two to Whixley. One case was admitted to a psychiatric hospital.

Total Number of Subnormals on the Register at 31st December, 1963

In Institution	..	..	..	154
Local Authority Care	..	..	..	195
				349

During 1963 two local authority cases under care died and two left the area. There were no waiting lists for the training centres at the end of the year.

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF DOMICILIARY CASES

	Under 16		16—21		22—40		Over 40		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Self-supporting	—	—	14	17	12	5	3	1	29	23
Partially Self-supporting	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	6	2
Employable—Out of Work	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	1	4	3
Useful at Home	—	1	2	3	2	9	5	4	9	17
At Home—Too low grade for employment ..	6	2	2	7	—	1	2	—	10	10
Attending Occ. Centres or Industry Groups ..	21	20	9	10	6	15	—	1	36	46
TOTALS	27	23	31	38	22	33	14	7	94	101

“Howe Hill” Rehabilitation Centre for Patients discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals

During the year 2 males and 15 females were admitted to Howe Hill and 2 males and 15 females were discharged. Of the discharges 6 returned to hospital, 9 went into lodgings or other accommodation and 2 returned home. At the end of the year there were 12 residents, 4 male and 8 female. The opening of this hostel has been justified by results obtained, but the proportion of places for men and places for women may need to be re-allocated. At present they are 4 : 12.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	5	2	3	3
Dysentery	36	153	279	87	81
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	8	3	1	3
Food Poisoning	14	29	33	19	3
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1160	262	1358	788	619
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia } Acute Primary ..	16	15	20	20	22
} Influenzal ..	25	10	12	7	—
Polio Encephalitis, Acute ..	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute:					
Paralytic	—	—	—	1	—
Non-Paralytic	3	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	2	3	—
Scabies	7	10	13	15	10
Scarlet Fever	258	176	55	41	36
Whooping Cough	87	191	23	1	124
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	1	6

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table. No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery

81 cases were notified during the year of which 64 were confirmed, compared with 93 and 87 respectively in 1962.

Diphtheria

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Whooping Cough

124 cases were notified during the year compared with one in 1962. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Paratyphoid B.

Six cases were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever

36 cases were notified during the year, 23 of which were school children. 5 cases were removed to hospital. This is an admission rate of 13%.

Influenza and Pneumonia

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cases notified:—					
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	16	15	20	20	22
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	25	10	12	7	—
Deaths from Influenza					
(notified cases)	2	1	2	1	—
Deaths from Pneumonia					
(Registrar-General's figures)	69	60	92	108	146

Measles

619 cases of measles were notified, compared with 788 in 1962.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

345 cases of mumps, 291 cases of chickenpox and 11 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

12 cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Four were adults and eight were children attending school.

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1963:—

New Patients ..	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal		Total
	4		37		225		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total attendances at clinics ..	281	245	208	113	1,035	404	2,286

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The main report on Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is included in the Section dealing with the work of the Public Health Inspectors (Section F.).

I am indebted to Mr. J. Dunkley, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following information:—

During the year ended 31st December, 1963, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,890,985,000 gallons, being an increase of 39,812,000 gallons partly due to the Company extending their statutory area on the 1st April, 1963, to include parts of the Derwent and Tadcaster Rural Districts previously supplied in bulk. The average daily consumption from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1963, was 8,003,435 gallons.

The maximum demand for all purposes including bulk supplies reached 10,060,000 gallons on Monday, 10th June.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (unmetered supplies) from the 1st April was 4,853,305 gallons, the non-domestic consumption (being metered supplies to Industries, etc.) was 3,150,130 gallons.

Within the extended statutory area, since the 1st April, 1963, the York Waterworks Company has supplied an estimated population of 139,200 with an average quantity of 35.51 gallons per head per day (domestic). Although no restrictions were imposed on the supply at any time, the growing demands for the watering of gardens creates excessive evening loads resulting in reduced pressures in some regions.

The Company's statutory limits of supply—now approximately 113 square miles—includes York County Borough and the following 32 parishes:—Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Deighton, Dunnington, Elvington, Escrick, Fulford, Heslington, Kexby, Naburn, North Duffield, Skipwith, Stillingfleet, Thorganby with West Cottingwith, Wheldrake, Appleton Roebuck, Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bishopthorpe, Bolton Percy, Colton, Copmanthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton.

One neighbouring authority, Flaxton Rural District Council, is afforded a metered bulk supply for distribution in six parishes outside the Company's limits. The average daily quantity for this bulk supply was 379,151 gallons.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at Acomb Landing Works above the City, during the year river levels have fluctuated from normal summer level to a maximum of 15 feet 11 inches above summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water, calling for flexibility within the purification process. This is achieved by control of the following sequence:—chemical pre-treatment with coagulant and prechlorination, sedimentation, dual filtration by rapid gravity and slow sand filters, super-chlorination followed by de-chlorination.

A high standard of quality has been maintained throughout the year as indicated by the results of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations summarised as follows:—

Bacteriological Examinations

312 samples of water leaving the Waterworks and passing into the distribution system, and from premises in the City and near the outskirts, were submitted to the Analysts during the year.

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:—				
3 days at 20°C.	Average of 312 samples	..	6.1	
24 hrs. at 37°C.	Average of 312 samples	..	7.2	
Presumptive Coli Organisms:—				
1560 tests with 10 millilitres	..	..	..	All negative
312 tests with 50 millilitres	..	..	..	All negative
Clostridium Welchii				
96 tests with 100 millilitres	..	..	..	All negative

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Monthly chemical analysis of town's water is made by Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1963 were as follows:—

Physical Characters						Average of the 12 samples
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	..	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	..	..				1—clear; slightly yellow 8—clear; faintly yellow 1—clear; yellowish 2—clear; colourless
Hazen Colour	..	..	..	..	..	7.3
Taste	..	..	..	..	..	normal
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	none
Chemical Examination						Parts per million
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	..	..	..			280
Chlorides in terms of chlorine	..	..	..			22.2
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	..	..	..			36.5
Nitrates	..	..	..	..	..	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..		1.19
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	..	..	..			None
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	187.5
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..		117.1
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..		70.4
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	..	..				0.93
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..		0.055
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..		0.045
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	0.07
pH Value	..	..	..	..	..	7.5

As in previous years, periodical tests were carried out to determine the natural content of fluorine, the results of five tests indicated an average of 0.18 p.p.m., a maximum of 0.22 and a minimum of 0.15 p.p.m.

Since the publication of the report No. 105 on Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom, the question of adding Fluoride to the public water supply remains a controversial one and water undertakings are represented by the British Waterworks Association in discussions with the Ministry, who, in turn, consider requests from Health Authorities.

A series of samples have again been submitted for total Radioactivity tests in order to record local conditions, and results from samples of water as supplied to the City and district continued to be satisfactory.

In addition to the foregoing examinations, samples taken from various stages of treatment at the Waterworks have been submitted for bacteriological examination at frequent intervals, these results indicate the efficiency of plant operation at each stage and ensure satisfactory control. A total of 681 samples were tested.

A sample taken by the Health Authority from a tap in the City was also satisfactory.

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles of new mains were laid for new housing developments and to continue improvements in distribution. Foundation works for a further extension of treatment plant having a capacity of 5 million gallons per day were commenced during the year.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

Closet Accommodation

At the end of 1963, 2 pail closets were in use in the City, these being sited on the School Playing Fields at Fenby Fields. There are 37,900 water closets and 1,063 waste water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing

A weekly collection of domestic refuse from householders' bins is made by Corporation vehicles, all of which are fitted with covers to prevent the escape of dust. Refuse is collected from premises in the City centre twice weekly, and where such a service is required, Trade Refuse is collected as often as is necessary. No collections of salvage are now made by the department, all materials which are put out for collection are treated as refuse.

There are now no dry ash pits in the City, and approximately 44,432 ashbins in use. The whole of the refuse collected during the year was disposed of by controlled tipping, except for a weekly average of 45 tons of trade refuse and 13 tons of domestic refuse, which amounts were disposed of at the Incinerator.

Cesspools

At the present time there are 6 cesspools in the City, the Corporation cleanse these periodically using cesspool and gully emptiers. The vehicles remove the contents of the cesspools and dispose of them by tipping directly into the main sewers using convenient main sewer manholes, these manholes being thoroughly flushed after use.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Three infested Council houses were found during the year.

During 1963, 23 loads of furniture from 23 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

155 single articles of furniture and bedding were disinfected for private owners at their own expense.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a)	Milk Supply:	(See Sections F and G)
(b)	Meat and Other Foods:	Do. do.
(c)	Adulteration, etc.:	Do. do.
(d)	Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:	Do. do.

Food Premises

A total of 3,409 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

The total number of food premises is 1,247, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	..	..	..	40	Provision Merchants	..	362
Butchers	..	..	..	110	Public Houses	..	139
Cafes	..	..	..	55	Sweet Shops	..	130
Cinema Kiosks	..	..	..	5	Sweet and Chocolate		
Confectioners	..	..	..	35	Manufacturers	..	5
Dairies	..	..	..	19	Wet Fish Shops	..	15
Food Depots	..	..	..	18	Miscellaneous	..	38
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	61	Accommodation	..	33
Greengrocers	..	..	..	85	Clubs and Halls	..	35
Hotels	..	..	..	33	Canteens	..	25
					Slaughterhouses	..	5
				Total	..	1,247	

Milk in Schools Scheme

Periodic samples were taken of milk supplied to schools and these have been satisfactory.

Food Poisoning

Three cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1963.

These cases involved one family only. None of the cases was confirmed.

There were 6 cases of infection by paratyphoid B, thought to be due to food poisoning. This was part of a widespread outbreak which included cases in all three Ridings.

SECTION F

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

I am indebted to my Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Norman Hancock, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., for the following report:—

The Nunnery Lane Compulsory Purchase Order was made by the Council at the beginning of the year and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. The Public Inquiry was held in October and, although the Minister's confirmation was still awaited at the end of the year, the Order was confirmed early in the new year with only minor and procedural modifications. This was the largest and most comprehensive single Compulsory Purchase Order so far in York, and the Public Inquiry demanded considerable attention to matters of detail. The ultimate result confirms the housing standards adopted in the declaration of unfitness for human habitation, and ensures the confidence necessary for continuation in this exacting and responsible work for the public good.

Regulations dealing with hygiene and construction, and with the prevention of cruelty, at slaughterhouses were brought into operation on the 1st July. The four private slaughterhouses have been brought up to the standards now required by legislation, and negotiations have continued with the Markets Committee of the City Council for the execution of work which is necessary in order that the Municipal Abattoir can be brought to the required standards. Unfortunately, the position is complicated by proposals to site a new Cattle Market and Abattoir on the outskirts of the City, and perhaps even outside the City boundary. These proposals are subject to inevitable delays and will take some time to mature. It is important from all points of view, not least from the view of public health, that the present Abattoir should be brought to a satisfactory condition without delay.

Charges for meat inspection have been introduced by reason of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and the amount received by the Council in respect of meat inspection performed by Public Health Inspectors is 2/- for each beast, 6d. for each pig or calf and 4d. for each sheep. It is estimated that this will result in an income of something over £2,000 per annum, which work had previously been carried out without charge. The main purpose of the Meat Inspection Regulations appears to be to secure meat inspection to a uniform standard and to provide an income to those authorities who had previously not been able to maintain staff to conduct 100% inspection of meat produced in their area. Where full and complete meat inspection has always been carried out to a high standard, as in York, even at some personal inconvenience to the staff concerned, the charge would not appear to be accompanied by any concomitant benefit.

The department continues to be understaffed. Our young men leave to secure posts on more attractive terms elsewhere, and it is impossible to secure qualified inspectors when the salaries paid in York compare unfavourably with a large number of local authorities throughout the country. Although we manage to replace pupils who qualify and leave us, it is most frustrating to spend time and effort on their training without some compensating advantage from the use of their services when qualified.

My thanks are again due to all members of the staff for their work during the year, and for the continuing devotion and loyalty which has been required to sustain their efforts over the past few years.

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. ..	2,275
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	2,311
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. .. . . . . .	92

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	95
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

By owners	.. .. . . . . .	22
By Local Authority	.. .. . . . . .	1

(b) *Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.. .. . . . . .	20
Number of which Demolition Orders were made	.. ..	14

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding

There are, at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. A new survey is urgently needed if exact information of overcrowding is required.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1963, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 1,997.

CLEARANCE AREAS

No.	Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders	Area in Acres	Houses in Area	Persons Displaced	Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government
1	The Groves (Backhouse St.), etc.	.618	34	94	19th Feb., 1955
2	The Groves (Jackson St.) ..	.922	54	160	19th Feb., 1955
3	Walmgate	1.6	73	220	20th Mar., 1956
4	John Street .. ..	.160	11	25	20th June, 1957
5	Newbiggin St. and Groves Lane	.728	50	147	20th June, 1957
6	Cecilia Place .. ..	.246	15	34	20th June, 1957
7	The Groves (No. 3)	3.93	188	495	4th Dec., 1957
8	The Groves (No. 4)	3.77	156	382	15th April, 1959
9	Downhill Street .. ..	.361	20	60	18th Feb., 1960
10	Walmgate (No. 2) .. ..	.157	4	8	23rd Feb., 1960
11	Tanner Row .. ..	.028	2	3	24th Feb., 1960
12	Rougier Street .. ..	.129	14	36	24th Feb., 1960
13	George Street	1.13	41	150	22nd Mar., 1960
14	Whitby Terrace and St. Anne Street	1.54	74	206	29th Mar., 1960
15	Percy Street .. ..	.12	5	12	29th Mar., 1960
16	Bishophill Junior	1.22	48	103	29th Mar., 1960
17	Trinity Lane .. ..	.41	13	37	11th May, 1960
18	Layerthorpe (No. 1)	2.74	142	366	9th Sept., 1960
19	Layerthorpe (No. 2)	2.77	88	244	15th Dec., 1960
20	Cross Street, Acomb .. ..	.031	3	1	14th Mar., 1961
21	Cambridge Street	3.46	159	395	25th May, 1961
22	The Groves (No. 5)	2.71	110	273	24th Aug., 1961
23	Orchard Street	1.52	70	162	5th Oct., 1961
24	Newbiggin Street	1.19	79	203	4th Dec., 1961
25	Lowther Street .. ..	.026	2	8	16th Mar., 1962

In addition Nunnery Lane was declared a Clearance Area (382 houses) and the Official Enquiry was held on 15th October, 1963

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.), 880; Houses reinspected, 36; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 20; Houses in multiple occupation, 88; Separate dwellings within houses in multiple occupation, 22; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 1,256; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 107; Common lodging houses, 4; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 36; Tents, vans or sheds, 52; Drainage, 714; Visits for enquiry, 697; Other visits, 42; Rent Act, 14; Improvement and/or Standard Grants, 180; Housing Surveys, 221; Waste water-closet conversions 44; Houses for complaint about noise, 4; Visits for waste water-closet survey, 3,516.

Food and Drug Premises

Dairies, 167; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 94; Visits for sampling, 683; Ice Cream premises, 73; Fish and chip premises, 25; Sausages and pork products, 11; Bakehouses, 86; Butchers' shops, 126; Wet fish shops, 11; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 215; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 442; Market inspections, 27; Public houses and hotels, 8; Mobile Foodshops, 168; Other food premises, 146;

Drainage, 103; Visits for enquiry, 510; Visits for meat inspection, 2,623; Visits for food inspection, 248; Visits under the Food Byelaws and Food Hygiene Regulations, 43; Slaughterhouse inspections, 75.

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power, 38; Factories without mechanical power, 1; Outworkers, 12; Offensive trades, 12; Drainage, 21; Visits for enquiry, 2; Other premises not included above, 1; Offices, 1; Shops, 2.

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations, 26; Atmospheric pollution recording instruments, 737; Industrial furnaces, 5; Boiler plants, 10; Visits for enquiry, 74; Other visits not included above, 31.

General

Infectious diseases visits, 21; Rodent infestations, 377; Other infestations, 91; Keeping of animals, 30; Pet animal stores, 8; Water supply, 2; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 15; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 39; Other nuisances, 9; Places of public entertainment, 5; Public sanitary conveniences, 136; Barbers and hairdressers, 66; Inspections for matters affecting other Departments, 61; Visits for enquiry, 41; No access visits, 335; Other visits not included above, 7.

Notices

Verbal notices given, 136; Verbal notices complied with, 119; Verbal notices in progress or ordered, 35; Preliminary notices served, 192; Preliminary notices complied with, 88; Preliminary notices in progress or ordered, 37; Statutory notices served, 27; Statutory notices complied with, 23; Statutory notices in progress or ordered, 12; Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 95; Number of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 23; Number of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by owners, 20; Number of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by Local Authority, 1.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 32; Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc., 7; Rainwater gutters, 32; Fallpipes, 12; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 30; Dampness in walls remedied, 6; Wall plaster, 15; Ceilings, 10; Floors, 11; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 19; Doors, door frames, 13; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 3; Waste pipes, 2; Sink lavatory basins, etc., 3; Pavings, yards and passages, 10; Repairs to water closets, 12; New water closets provided, 122; Waste-water closets abolished, 37; Dustbins provided, 2; Other repairs to houses, 1; Verminous houses disinfected, 48; Other verminous premises disinfected, 18; Dirty houses cleansed, 1; Water supply provided or improved, 21.

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 11; Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 17; Lighting provided or improved, 1; Ventilation provided or improved, 4; Washing facilities provided or improved, 19; Washing facilities maintained, 13; Other improvements, 12; Articles, apparatus, clothing, cleansed, 42.

Samples Taken

Milk for biological analysis, 14; Milk for chemical analysis, 260; Milk for bacteriological test, 376; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 16; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 93; Other articles for chemical analysis, 123; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 549; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 15.

General

Premises cleared of rats and mice, 868; Premises rendered rat-proof, 5; Manure removed, 2.

Drainage

Drains relaid, 4; Drains repaired, 13; New drains laid, 33; Drains cleansed, 17; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 29; Smoke tests, 46; Other tests, 5; Inspection chambers provided, 27; Public sewers cleansed, 3.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 350 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	46	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes	27	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	11
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacturing	4	French Polishers, Painters and	
Brewers, Mineral Water Manufac-		Decorators	9
turing and Bottlers	6	Carpet Makers	3
Manufacturing Chemists	3	Watch Repairers and Jewellers ..	5
Boot and Shoe Repairers	16	Scientific Instrument Makers	
Dressmakers	10	and Opticians	2
Milliners	3	General Engineers	15
Tailors	5	Electrical Engineers	12
Button Manufacturers	3	Motor Engineers	44
Laundries, Dry Cleaners	10	Cycle Repairers	5
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners	1	Printers	8
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters ..	31	Photography	5
Plumbers and Glaziers	10	Warehouses	11
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers	2	Slaughterhouses	5
Blacksmiths	3	Miscellaneous Small Factories	
		and Workplaces	34

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Number of keepers	2
Number of houses	2
Number of rooms used for sleeping	10
Number of lodgers accommodated nightly	23
Number of applications for registration	2
Number of notices to limewash (under Byelaws)	4

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

FOODS
(See also Section E)
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

TABLE I
Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

<i>Year</i>							<i>Stones</i>
1963 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,673
1962 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,381
1961 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,311

TABLE II
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	9,599	602	432	51,886	15,283
Number inspected	9,599	602	432	51,886	15,283
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	6	5	5	14	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,045	269	14	3,284	3,836
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	21.37	45.53	4.40	6.36	25.18
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	468
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.042	—	—	—	3.088
Cysticerosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	41	4	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	41	4	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Destruction

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 868 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs were removed to the Destructor, Foss Islands and destroyed.

TABLE III

Bacteriological Examination

The number of registered dairies is 19, on which 167 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions	Declared void
Tuberculin Tested	65	58	4	3
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	183	182	0	1
Pasteurised	93	89	2	2
Sterilised	35	35	—	—

Biological Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	6	—	6
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	5	—	5
Pasteurised	3	—	3
TOTALS	14	—	14

Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
T.T. Pasteurised	183	0	183
Pasteurised	93	1	92

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	35	35	—

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test was applied to the 93 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

75, group 1; 10, group 2; 5, group 3; and 3, group 4.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1963 was 391 (360 informal and 31 formal). This number represents 3.41 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (104,890). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is three per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years:—

TABLE IV

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1958	398	28	7.03	314	25	7.96
1959	390	36	9.23	306	32	10.46
1960	394	48	12.18	297	42	14.14
1961	390	52	13.33	300	48	16.00
1962	396	32	8.08	275	28	10.18
1963	391	25	6.39	260	23	8.85

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

Number of Manufacturers	..	..	6
Number of premises registered for storage and sale	..	..	354
Number of premises on register	..	..	360

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 73 inspections were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 574 rat infestations and 294 mouse infestations were dealt with by the Rodent Operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful.

During the year the Department of the City Engineer carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local theatre and cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the managements.

Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 1,706 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £25 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £925 under this voluntary scheme. 37 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets during 1963.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year two deposit gauges and two volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments have been maintained in the City. The contents of the deposit gauges are examined at monthly intervals by the City Analyst, and the following table shows the results which were obtained:

MONTH	FOSS BANK		QUEEN ANNE SCHOOL	
	<i>Rainfall</i> (In inches)	<i>*Total Solids</i> Deposited	<i>Rainfall</i> (In inches)	<i>*Total Solids</i> Deposited
January	0.71	50.59	0.79	12.52
February	1.34	30.09	0.99	9.96
March	2.01	24.07	1.89	12.76
April	1.58	28.65	1.58	12.01
May	0.83	15.03	0.67	10.06
June	4.49	17.57	4.18	12.15
July	0.59	19.16	0.67	7.49
August	2.76	13.96	2.68	7.46
September	1.14	10.66	1.06	5.34
October	1.58	12.59	1.58	8.79
November	3.07	15.89	2.76	11.19
December	0.75	15.99	0.71	7.29
Monthly Average ..	1.74	21.19	1.63	9.75

*Tons per square mile

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are examined daily and the following tables show the monthly averages of the results obtained: expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

MONTH	ST. SAVIOURGATE		CORNLANDS ROAD		ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL	
	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂	Smoke	So ₂
January	328	444	348	263	—	—
February	218	256	228	192	—	—
March	147	130	151	139	178	218
April	117	104	104	86	118	132
May	69	103	54	75	90	121
June	47	73	11	47	59	68
July	51	84	37	58	49	69
August	61	74	46	52	67	79
September	84	99	89	74	99	99
October	139	121	148	133	191	206
November	167	99	165	136	217	440
December	246	177	281	184	262	265
Monthly Average ..	140	147	139	120	133	170

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959. PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of	
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	63	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	287	38	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	1	—	—
TOTAL	351	39	1

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND—16.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Defects Found (3)	Defects Remedied (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	6	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	8	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	9	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	1	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	12	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	1	1	1

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111): There were 5 out-workers in August, 1963, making wearing apparel—16 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

SECTION G

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1963

The following is an abstract from the report of the Public Analyst, Mr. Hugh Childs, which was submitted in detail to the Health Committee:—

During the year 391 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Milk 260, apple joy 1, beef curry 1, blackcurrant jam 1, bone and vegetable broth 2, brussels sprouts 1, buttered kipper fillets 1, cheeseburgers 1, cheese (Farmhouse Soft Cream) 1, cheese spread with shrimp 1, chest and lung drops 1, chicken fillets 1, chocolate sponge mix 1, christmas pudding 1, coffee and chicory 1, coffee and chicory essence 1, cold and influenza mixture 2, cream 6, creamed rice milk pudding 1, cream of chicken soup 1, currants 1, cut mixed lemon and orange peel 1, dairy cream sponge 1, demerara sugar 1, desiccated coconut 1, dried fruit mixture 1, dried fruit salad 1, fish cakes 2, flavoured milk drink 1, flour 1, forcemeat 1, french beans 1, full cream evaporated milk 1, Gee's linctus 2, gin 1, glacé cherries 2, glo creme 1, gravy salt 1, ground almonds 2, haddock grillettes 1, ham and beef paste 1, hamburger 1, harvest dundee 1, hot dog 1, ice cream 13, ice cream (dairy) 3, ice pops 1, instant coffee 1, Irish stewed steak 1, lemon cheese 1, lemon curd 1, liquid apples 1, liquorice all sorts 2, malt vinegar with caramel 1, margarine 1, marzipan 1, marzipan almond icing 1, milk roll 1, mincemeat 2, mustard 1, new steaklettes 1, orange drink 4, orange maid 1, pie (meat) 1, pie (pork) 3, pie (steak and kidney) 1, plum pudding 1, potted beef 1, pure golden syrup 1, ready jelly 1, rum flavouring 1, sauce 1, sausage (beef) 1, sausage (chipolata) 1, sausage fingers 1, sausage meat 1, sausage (pork) 5, season all 1, self-raising flour 1, sliced roast beef with gravy 1, stewed steak in gravy 3, sweetened condensed milk 1, sweetened lemonade powder 1, table jelly 1, tomato ketchup 1, 2 stix 1, treble hit 1, tripe and onions 1, vegetable flakes 1, wild cherry syrup 1, white pepper 1, whole orange drink 2, Yorkshire Relish 1.

Milk

During the year 260 samples of Milk were reported on, of them:—

233 samples were genuine; 4 samples were genuine Channel Islands Milk; 18 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 28.0 per cent; 5 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 24.3 per cent, and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their freezing points (Hortvet)—0.553°C., —0.552°C., —0.537°C., —0.542°C. and —0.542°C. were within the normal range for genuine Milk.

The following Table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk samples:—

Month						Analytical Data	
						Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January	..	..	..	..	22	3.75	8.80
February	..	..	..	..	20	3.76	8.87
March	..	..	..	..	29	3.60	8.83
April	..	..	..	..	23	3.61	8.83
May	..	..	..	..	20	3.65	8.79
June	..	..	..	..	30	3.39	8.69
July	..	..	..	..	15	3.79	8.88
August	..	..	..	..	21	3.44	8.73
September	..	..	..	..	20	3.65	8.86
October	..	..	..	..	20	4.08	8.89
November	..	..	..	..	20	3.87	8.88
December	..	..	..	..	20	4.04	8.65

	Analytical Data	
	Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %
Average for the year	3.71	8.81
Average for the year 1962	3.59	8.78
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939 ..	3.00	8.50

The following Table shows the composition of the samples of Milk not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939:—

Mark	Date	Analytical Data		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks
		Milk-Fat %	Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
143	May 7	2.95	8.67		Deficient in Milk-Fat 1.6%. Informal.
238	Aug. 13	2.95	8.50		Deficient in Milk-Fat 1.6%. Informal.
268	Sept. 10	2.95	8.63		Deficient in Milk-Fat 1.6%. Informal.
195	June 18	2.92	8.67		Deficient in Milk-Fat 2.6%. "Appeal to Cow". Refers to Nos. 161 to 169.
19	Jan. 8	2.90	8.69		Deficient in Milk-Fat 3.3%. Informal.
165	June 11	2.90	8.75		Deficient in Milk-Fat 3.3%. Formal.
178	"	2.90	8.66		Deficient in Milk-Fat 3.3%. Informal.
17	Jan. 8	2.87	8.53		Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.3%. Informal.
161	June 11	2.86	8.53		Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6%. Formal.
231	Aug. 13	2.85	8.75		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5%. Informal.
240	"	2.85	8.85		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5%. Informal.
197	June 18	2.84	8.70		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.3%. "Appeal to Cow". Refers to Nos. 161 to 169.
236	Aug. 13	2.82	8.50		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%. Informal.
6	Jan. 8	2.76	8.60		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8%. Informal.
194	June 18	2.58	8.64		Deficient in Milk-Fat 14%. "Appeal to Cow". Refers to Nos. 161 to 169.
230	Aug. 13	2.53	8.58		Deficient in Milk-Fat 15.6%. Informal.
164	June 11	2.45	8.63		Deficient in Milk-Fat. 18.3%. Formal.
116	April 2	2.16	9.19		Deficient in Milk-Fat 28%. Informal.
302	Oct. 1	2.95	8.31	—0.553	Deficient in Milk-Fat 1.6% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
175	June 11	2.92	8.46	—0.552	Deficient in Milk-Fat 2.6% and also slightly deficient in Mild-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
193	June 18	2.85	8.39	—0.537	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. "Appeal to Cow". Refers to Nos. 161 to 169.
144	May 7	2.67	8.40	—0.542	Deficient in Milk-Fat 11% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.
73	March 5	2.27	8.44	—0.542	Deficient in Milk-Fat 24.3% and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F.Pt. (Hortvet) was normal. Informal.

Of the 260 samples of Milk examined during the year 237 samples were genuine and 23 samples (8.8 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

23 samples showed deficiencies in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 1.6 per cent to 28 per cent and five of these samples were also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their freezing points (Hortvet) -0.553°C. , -0.552°C. , -0.537°C. , -0.542°C. and -0.542°C. were within the normal range for genuine milk.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

Ice Cream

13 samples of Ice Cream and 3 samples of Dairy Ice Cream were examined during the year.

The 3 samples of Dairy Ice Cream contained 10.63 per cent, 10.00 per cent and 8.59 per cent of fat respectively which consisted entirely of butter fat. The remaining 10 samples of Ice Cream contained from 7.16 per cent to 11.30 per cent of fat.

All the samples of Ice Cream conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959, and all the samples were free from preservatives.

Sausages

One sample of Beef Sausage, one sample of Sausage Fingers, one sample of Sausage Meat, one sample of Chipolata Sausage and five samples of Pork Sausage were received during the year.

The sample of Beef Sausage contained 64.7 per cent of meat, the sample of Sausage Fingers contained 65.1 per cent of meat and the sample of Sausage Meat contained 86.6 per cent of meat and were all satisfactory.

Four of the samples of Pork Sausage and the sample of Chipolata Sausage contained 65.0 per cent, 65.7 per cent, 66.6 per cent, 66.8 per cent and 72.6 per cent of meat respectively and were satisfactory.

The remaining sample of Pork Sausage contained only 61 per cent of meat. Pork Sausage should contain not less than 65 per cent of meat so this sample showed a slight deficiency in meat.

All the samples of Sausage conformed to the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962.

Bone and Vegetable Broth

Two samples labelled Bone and Vegetable Broth were received during the year. One sample was correctly labelled and the other sample was wrongly labelled as it was a Bone Broth.

Both the samples were free from preservatives and from metallic contamination.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1962.

15 samples of Fertilisers were received under the above Act during the year as follows:—

Bone Flour 1, Bone Meal 1, Dried Blood 1, Garden Fertiliser 1, Garden Lime 1, Growmore 1, Growmore Fertiliser 1, Plant Food 2, Rose Fertiliser 1, Rose Manure 1, Spurt 1, Sulphate of Ammonia 1, Superphosphate 1, Tomato Fertiliser 1.

One sample of Bone Flour contained only 1.18 per cent of Nitrogen instead of 2.0 per cent as stated in the guarantee and was thus deficient in Nitrogen to the extent of 0.82 per cent.

The remaining samples of Fertilisers all conformed to their respective Statutory Statements.

SECTION H

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
					<i>No. of Beds</i>		
					<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Purey Cust Nursing Home	..	..	..		21		
Ivy Dene Nursing Home	..	..	..		—	12	
Oakdene Nursing Home	..	..	..		—	14	
*Heworth Moor House	..	..	..		—	14	
Knavesmire Nursing Home	..	..	..		—	17	

*Diocesan Home for Mothers and Babies before and after confinement.

The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Nursing Agency

The British Nursing Association (North Eastern District) was re-registered in respect of a nursing agency operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1964.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

I am indebted to the Clerk of the York Executive Council for the following information:—

At the end of the year the Council's list contained the names of 68 Doctors, 1 Assistant Practitioner, 28 Dentists and 4 Assistants, 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 19 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 43 Chemists and 5 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1963, was 600,755 (568,284 previous year).

58,175 courses of dental treatment were provided under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1963, and 18,348 sight-tests were made during the same period.

MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES

(a) Number of women given complete maternity services	..	627
(b) Number of women given ante-natal care only	.. ..	439
(c) Number of women given partial ante-natal or partial post-natal care	.. .. .. .	415
		<hr/> 1228 <hr/>

(iv) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Epileptics

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number in Colonies or Homes outside York	..	1	4	5
Number in Mental Hospitals	.. ..	15	24	39
Number in Hospitals	.. ..	1	—	1
Number in Part III (The Grange)	.. ..	4	4	8
Number at Home:—				
Known to the Ministry of Labour	.. ..	12	4	16
Working at Remploy	.. ..	3	1	4
Other Employment	.. ..	2	2	4
Attending Welfare Department, Handicrafts and Social Centre	.. ..	4	4	8
Others	.. ..	8	10	18
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	50	53	103
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Social Craft Centre—The Grange

This is a full-time Centre providing craft instruction and social facilities for blind and other handicapped persons. Transport is provided by the Welfare Committee as necessary.

Spastics

Adults working	.. ..	4
Adults resident in The Grange	.. ..	3
Adults in Alne Hall	.. ..	1
Adults at Home	.. ..	3
Adults in St. George's House, Harrogate	.. ..	1
Children at Home and receiving treatment	.. ..	7
Children attending Mental Welfare Occupation Centre	.. ..	4
Children attending Occupation Centre	.. ..	1
Children at Northfield School	.. ..	7
Children at Shipton Street School	.. ..	2
Children at Carr Lane School	.. ..	1
Children at Boarding School, Malmesbury, Wilts.	.. ..	1
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	35
		<hr/>

Treatment Centre—89a The Mount

This Voluntary Centre was opened in 1954, and is giving treatment to about 23 York Children and approximately a further 10 cases out of York. Money has been raised voluntarily and a grant given by the Rowntree Trust for the provision of equipment and a full-time physiotherapist. There is a part-time Speech Therapist and a full-time Play Therapist on the staff in addition to the full-time Physiotherapist. The Ambulance Service provides transport and a grant has been made by the Corporation. Building was started during the year of the Spastic Centre which is to adjoin the Lidgett Grove Junior Training Centre.

(v) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Health Department 23, Welfare 11, Treasury 15, Architect's 4, Castle Museum 2, Children 11, Public Library 3, Housing 4, Police 10, City Engineer's 5, Town Clerk's 3, Fire Service 1, Art Gallery 2, Other Authorities 19. TOTAL 113.

It was not necessary to refer any cases to specialists, but one case was rejected.

(vi) METEOROLOGY

The following report has been furnished by the Secretary to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society:—

Statistics of Station: Longitude $1^{\circ} 5' W.$; Latitude $53^{\circ} 57' N.$; height above mean sea level 56 feet.

Rainfall. Rain or snow fell on 201 days, of which 128 days had .04 of an inch or more. The total rainfall was 22.59 inches as against 20.19 inches for the year 1962, an increase of 2.4 inches and 2.02 inches below the average of 24.61 inches for the preceding 50 years.

The wettest months were June, 4.59 inches; November, 3.21 inches; and August, 2.99 inches. June, which started with 12 days of warm, sunny weather, became the wettest June for over half a century.

The driest months were December, 0.84 of an inch, and January, 0.86 of an inch. The heaviest fall of the year was 1.08 inches recorded on 4th August.

Temperature. Temperatures ranged from $80^{\circ} F.$ on 30th July to $13^{\circ} F.$ on 25th January; the range for 1963 being $67^{\circ} F.$ as against $61^{\circ} F.$ for 1962. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min. temperatures) was $47.4^{\circ} F.$ as against $47.6^{\circ} F.$ in 1962. The highest means were July, $59.7^{\circ} F.$ and June, $58.3^{\circ} F.$ The months with the lowest mean temperatures were February, $30.8^{\circ} F.$ and January $31.5^{\circ} F.$

Barometer. A mean pressure of 1013.9 millibars (29.94 inches) (1,000 millibars = 29.53 inches of mercury at M.S.L., corrected for diurnal variations) was recorded as against 1015.6 millibars (29.99 inches) for 1962. January gave the highest mean with 1027.1 millibars (30.33 inches), and November the lowest with 999.3 millibars (29.51 inches). The highest reading of the barometer was 1046.1 millibars (30.89 inches) on 27th January and the lowest reading of 976.4 millibars (28.83 inches) on 18th November. The extreme range was therefore 69.7 millibars (2.06 inches).

Winds. The winds observed at 9 a.m. G.M.T., were: W. 60; S. 57; S.E. 52; S.W. 47; N.E. 44; N.W. 42; N. 32; E. 31.

Thunder, Snow and Hail. Thunder was heard on 8 days as against 6 days in 1962; snow and sleet fell on 29 days, as against 25 days, and hail was recorded on 9 days, as against 6 days in 1962.

Sunshine (recorded at Bootham School). Sunshine totalled 1310.9 hours, as against 1307.3 hours in 1962, a slight increase of 3.6 hours. The sunniest months were May, 190.2 hours; July, 189.9 hours; and June, 186.3 hours.

The year 1963 will be remembered for the very severe wintry conditions experienced during the first ten weeks of the year—the wintry weather began in Mid-November of the previous year. It was the coldest January in York since 1940 and the coldest February since 1947. Snow covered the ground throughout these two months, and was followed by floods. Although there were not heavy falls of snow during January, blizzards raged in other parts of Yorkshire.

(vii) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47
One case was dealt with under the above section during the year.

(viii) FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability				
	Catar-act	Glau-coma	Retro-lental Fibro-plasia	Senile Macular degeneration due to arterio-sclerosis	Other
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F.1 of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—					
(a) No treatment	3	4	—	1	5
(b) Treatment (medical, sur-gical or optical)	2	3	—	1	9
(c) Other treatment	—	—	—	2	5
(ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	—	2	—	1	6

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

During the year ended 31st December, 1963, there were 178 names on the Handicap Register, 14 of whom had defects in two categories and 2 in three categories, compared with 168 names the previous year, 13 of whom had two defects.

The handicaps were as follows:—

Asthma 1, Blind and Partially Blind 6, Deaf and Partially Deaf 6, Eczema 6, Epilepsy 2, Hare Lip and Cleft Palate 5, Mentally Defective 12, Heart Defects 18, Mongols 9, Orthopaedics 25, Speech defects 1, C.N.S. and Spastics 11, Strabismus 60, Miscellaneous 34.

43 names have been removed from the register; 29 of these children have gone to ordinary school, one to Northfield, one to E.S.N. school, one to the Spastics Centre, two to the Occupation Centre, and one to Claypenny Colony. Eight names have been removed for other reasons.

Many of the handicaps are mild and in some cases suspected only, but the inclusion of their names on the register enables the Health Visitors and others to keep these children under observation and their names can readily be removed should their condition cease to be a handicap.

The group including the largest number of cases is squints. All these children have been referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeons and, except for a few, are under regular supervision. There are, however, a few children whose parents continually fail to keep appointments or whose glasses always seem to be lost or broken.

The orthopaedic group of 25 cases includes 21 children with congenital abnormalities of the lower limbs:—

9 talipes (plus one who also has congenital dislocation of the hip).

4 congenital dislocation of hip (plus one with spina bifida).

2 spina bifida and meningocoele (repaired by surgery).

6 other congenital abnormalities.

3 had abnormalities of upper limbs—hand or thumb missing or deformed.

1 had torticollis.

The group, Defects of C.N.S., closely related to the above group in aetiology, includes:—

3 spina bifida and meningocoele (including one congenital dislocation of hip).

7 cerebral palsy, none of whom have so far been classified as mentally handicapped.

The group of 12 mentally handicapped children includes four with hydrocephalus, one with phenylketonuria and seven others of unknown aetiology, besides the nine mongols in a separate category.

The 18 names in the congenital heart defect group include a large proportion of cases with prominent heart murmurs who have no symptoms, and probably they will be withdrawn from the register.

Only one child (born 18.3.60) suffers from asthma. No child suffering from this syndrome has been reported since 1961.

Only one child with a speech defect (stammer) was considered sufficiently severe to be included in the register.

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